

THE MONEY SUPPLY

No Immediate Necessity for the Purchase of Bonds.

INCREASE OF BANKNOTE CIRCULATION

Matter May Be Taken Up at Tomorrow's Cabinet Meeting.

WATCHING THE MARKET

The effort to persuade the administration to release the money market by the purchase of bonds has not yet succeeded. Secretary Gage discussed the subject at the cabinet meeting on Friday, and then stated that he was advised by leading bankers that they had ample funds to care for their regular commercial patrons, and that they did not advise special action by the treasury. If serious representations in favor of releasing the money market by the purchase of bonds had been made to President McKinley they are likely to lead to some discussion at the cabinet meeting tomorrow. It is said at the treasury that only one banker of standing has urged action upon the department, and that others have represented that action was not called for at the present time. The neglect of the great majority of banks to take advantage of the offer of the treasury to anticipate interest payments is regarded as an indication that the pressure of the banks for money is not intense, whatever may be the feelings of the banks and speculative borrowers. The bonds presented for payment of advance interest have thus far been about 72 per cent of the whole amount outstanding. The total amount thus presented is \$1,414,320, and the registered bonds \$8,057,267, making a total of \$9,471,587. The interest paid upon both classes has reached \$1,911,744, and the rebate to the government has been \$18,324. The whole volume of bonds outstanding on October 31 was \$1,048,410, and the interest on the same was \$1,011,744. The whole volume of bonds outstanding on October 31 was \$1,048,410, and the interest on the same was \$1,011,744. The whole volume of bonds outstanding on October 31 was \$1,048,410, and the interest on the same was \$1,011,744.

To Increase the Money Supply.

There are some indications of an effort to increase the money supply through the treasury. The most significant of these are the increase in the national bank note circulation during the last week, and the demand for gold certificates. The demand for gold certificates during the last week was \$1,265,300, and the demand for gold certificates during the last week was \$1,265,300. The demand for gold certificates during the last week was \$1,265,300, and the demand for gold certificates during the last week was \$1,265,300. The demand for gold certificates during the last week was \$1,265,300, and the demand for gold certificates during the last week was \$1,265,300.

The Outstanding Bonds.

Secretary Gage has been examining the facts regarding the outstanding bonds in order to be able to act intelligently if he should decide to go into the market. The bonds have already been held by the treasury as security for banknote circulation and public deposits, and would not be marketed materially if they were purchased by the government. They were withdrawn from circulation during the last week, and the reduction of bank circulation unless other bonds were substituted. Nearly all the two per cent bonds are thus absorbed, and about thirty per cent of the one per cent bonds. The new four per cent bonds, issued to the amount of \$10,000,000, are on deposit in the treasury to the amount of only \$2,462,750 for bank circulation, and \$7,537,250 for public deposits. The four per cent bonds, issued to the amount of \$10,000,000, are on deposit in the treasury to the amount of only \$2,462,750 for bank circulation, and \$7,537,250 for public deposits.

Watching the Market.

Secretary Gage is watching the money market carefully and does not propose to permit serious suffering by strictly commercial interests, but he finds in the approaching meeting of the treasury a reason for delaying action unless it is absolutely required. Congress is likely to deal with the monetary situation in a comprehensive way, and may provide for the conversion of the bonds into gold certificates. The offer to buy in advance of this action by Congress would affect the market and the treasury. Secretary Gage will recommend to Congress that it should be completed and passed by both houses at the coming session, but the stringency of some action which seems to be in favor of the impression on members of Congress from all parts of the country.

Productive Soil.

The pigfarm did not conceal the compass. "How," he exclaimed, "do you manage to bring a living from such a poor soil?" "Oh, our soil makes an excellent sand-bath for the pigs," said the farmer, "and the pigs are the only thing that can live on it."

It is an old idea that a husband whose name is in the money market is a poor man, or in the most common of the money market, was not in any way liable for the debt previously contracted by her. An ancient law of the money market is that the wife of a man who is in the money market is a poor man, or in the most common of the money market, was not in any way liable for the debt previously contracted by her.

Africa has now nearly 10,000 miles of railway, and is fast becoming the Railway Age. The railway is a great line extending the whole length of the country from Cairo to Cape Town, some 2,500 miles, and is likely to be almost entirely in the new century. On the north end about 1,100 miles are in operation, and on the south end about 1,400 miles are in operation. The railway is a great line extending the whole length of the country from Cairo to Cape Town, some 2,500 miles, and is likely to be almost entirely in the new century.

ITS FOURTH CONVENTION

Biennial Assemblage of Brotherhood of Andrew and Philip.

President McKinley and Associate Justice Brewer of United States Supreme Court to Attend.

The fourth biennial convention of the Brotherhood of Andrew and Philip will begin in Baltimore Friday next. Delegates will be present from many churches in Washington. The President of the United States and an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States have both assured the committee in charge of arrangements that they will be present Saturday evening next, and each will make an address.

The theme of Mr. McKinley's address will be "Why All Men Should Go to Some Church," while Judge David J. Brewer will speak on the subject "Why Some Men do not go to Church." The brotherhood is composed of over five hundred chapters, located in thirty-five states and territories, with a membership of between 15,000 and 16,000.

The sole object of the Brotherhood of Andrew and Philip, as stated by the constitution, is the spread of Christ's kingdom among young men. Every man desiring to become a member must first profess to obey the rules of the brotherhood, and then he shall be a member. Those rules are: the rule of prayer and the rule of service. The rule of prayer is to pray daily for the spread of Christ's kingdom. The rule of service is to make an earnest effort to bring at least one young man within hearing of the gospel of Jesus Christ, as set forth in the services of the church, young people's prayer meetings and young men's Bible classes.

Rev. Rufus W. Miller, of Reading, Pa., is the founder of the Brotherhood of Andrew and Philip, and is now the president of its federal council. He was born in Easton, Pa., May 12, 1862. He is a graduate of Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., and Eastern Theological Seminary, Lancaster, Pa. He has taken a course in Union Theological Seminary, and is now a traveling evangelist. In 1883, the general assembly of the Reformed Church in the United States elected him moderator of the general assembly. He is a trustee of the Sunday School Society of Christian Endeavor, as trustee of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, and as trustee of the Reformed Church. This is a distinguished body, composed of such men as Dr. Wayland Hoyt, Philadelphia; Dr. E. S. Hollis, Washington; President Harper of Columbia University; Dr. John Henry Barrows and others.

PRIMARY PUPILS IN CHURCH.

Twenty Hundred Unite in Exercises Yesterday Afternoon.

Some 1,200 members of the primary classes of the various churches of the city, gathered yesterday afternoon in the First Congregational Church and united their tiny voices in a grand chorus. The attraction was so unusual and so full of pleasant promise that it filled the church auditorium and galleries to overflowing. The children occupied nearly all of the auditorium pews, and the space allotted the public was quickly filled. Arrivals being unable to secure even standing room, many of the children were turned away.

UNDER BOMBARDMENT.

Farming Settlement in Line With Target at Practice Range.

The citizens of the little village of Snowden, Va., a few miles below Fort Foote, on the Potomac, had an experience last week through which none of them cares to go again. Snowden is a farming settlement, where several houses are built in close proximity to the city. On Thursday and Friday last the community suddenly found itself under a bombardment almost as fierce as that of the Boers at the beleaguered city of Ladysmith in Natal. Eight-inch shells fired from siege guns at the government artillery post at Fort Foote shrieked and whizzed about the inhabitants, their houses and barns, and naturally brought terror in its wake. The residents of Snowden, however, declare that their lives and property were placed in peril through carelessness on the part of some one connected with the government service.

ASSOCIATED CHARITIES.

Annual Meeting to Be Held Tomorrow Evening.

The annual meeting of the Associated Charities of the District will be held tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock in the hall of the Columbian University, corner H and 15th streets northwest. Rev. B. L. Whitman, D.D., president of the association, will preside and make an address. Mr. John Jay Edson, treasurer, will present a report for the past year, and Mr. George S. Wilson, general secretary, will make a report of the work of the society as it has been carried on in the various parts of the city throughout the year.

HEARING POSTPONED.

Charge of Alleged Assault Against James Solomon.

The hearing of James Solomon, who is charged with assaulting E. W. Mendel, will be postponed until Saturday evening, with intent to kill, was today continued indefinitely on motion of Prosecutor Mulholland. According to the statements of witnesses Solomon and Mendel, who are employed as conductor and motorman, respectively, by the Metropolitan Railroad Company, became engaged in a quarrel on Saturday afternoon, and the quarrel ended in a fight. Solomon was charged with assaulting Mendel, and Mendel was charged with assaulting Solomon.

The Censor.

Newspaper Man—"I should like to telegraph to you about the commanding general."

Censor—"I regret to inform you that we cannot permit the transmission of no military secrets."

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Brown Quinine Tablets. All colds and influenza give way to cure.

W. W. Grove's Signature.

INCORPORATION LAWS

Testimony in Regard to Them Given to the Industrial Commission.

Differences Between Those of New Jersey, West Virginia and Delaware.

Mr. C. N. King, who is said to be the New Jersey state agent of large corporations than any other man in the country, was before the Industrial Commission today. Mr. King described the methods that are used by agents of corporations in the state of New Jersey. He appeared as representative of the New Jersey corporation agencies of Jersey City, N. J. He was asked to give a list of companies he represented in New Jersey, but said that that was a personal matter to his agency. Finally he agreed to furnish a list of these corporations. He said corporations came to New Jersey to be incorporated because they receive more liberal provisions in the charter in that than in other states. That state allows a corporation to consolidate with other corporations on a two-thirds vote of stockholders.

The objection to the incorporation of a corporation's affairs, Mr. King said, was that a corporation's competitor might get information that would give them an advantage. The protection to directors and stockholders he considered the reason for corporations going to New Jersey for articles of incorporation. West Virginia was even more liberal in its dealing with corporations, but limited the amount of capital a corporation might have to \$5,000,000. If it were not for that limitation West Virginia might have more corporations incorporated there.

Mr. Nevins' Testimony.

A. P. Nevins of New York, counsel for the Corporation Trust Company of West Virginia, then went on the stand. There is no law for the keeping of lists of stockholders and stock transfers in the state.

Mr. Nevins said the proximity of New Jersey to New York possibly was the reason for the large number of corporations of the Jersey corporation. The company represented by the witness was merely to secure articles of incorporation under the laws of the Virginia for clients who were sojourning in New Jersey.

The secretary of state of West Virginia, he said, represents many of the companies incorporated in that state. He said that the secretary of state of West Virginia, he said, represents many of the companies incorporated in that state. He said that the secretary of state of West Virginia, he said, represents many of the companies incorporated in that state.

J. Ernest Smith a Witness.

Mr. J. Ernest Smith of Wilmington, Del., author of a publication on the laws of incorporation of the state of Delaware, testified.

He said the Delaware law of incorporation was modeled after that of New Jersey. Under the laws of Delaware a charter once granted cannot be repealed by the state, while the laws of New Jersey allow the state to alter or repeal a charter at any time.

Mr. C. E. Edgerston of New York.

Mr. C. E. Edgerston of New York, who has visited New Jersey to see how the New Jersey incorporation law is being complied with, then went on the stand.

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GOSSIP FROM GOTHAM

Mr. Quigg to Resign Chairmanship of County Committee.

BIDWELL HIS PROBABLE SUCCESSOR

John McCullagh Discusses Changes in Havana Police System.

COLUMBIA TO RACE ABROAD

Special Correspondence of The Evening Star.

NEW YORK, November 12, 1899. The recent election in New York state appears to have settled one thing—Lemuel E. Quigg must go. It is authoritatively reported that Senator Platt has dropped him and that within the next month or so the present county chairman will resign on account of "ill-health." The man most likely to succeed him in the conduct of the county is Quigg's opponent, George R. Bidwell, who managed Quigg's campaign in the nineteenth assembly district.

Announcement has been made by prominent republican leaders that the first important business of the next legislature will be to amend the New York city charter. A number of amendments have already been agreed upon, and the necessary bills will be introduced in the early days of the session and made casual measures to insure their prompt passage. One of the first amendments to be offered will be one requiring the term of the mayor to two years and making him eligible for re-election. It may also be provided in the same act that the mayor shall have absolute power of appointment and removal during his entire term of office.

McCullagh on Cuban Police.

John McCullagh, who organized the Havana police force, has been asked as to the determination of Chief Cardenas, who succeeded the first chief installed by Mr. McCullagh, to transform the force into a military organization, in which men will be required to enlist for a term of two years. "I expected it would come before this," Mr. McCullagh says. "The men down there are vain and they are full of the military spirit. They know nothing better than to carry a rifle and bayonet and to wear fancy uniforms, while the officers are fond of swords and take particular delight in being saluted and admired. The spirit of the force was one of the greatest difficulties I met with in organizing the department. The inhabitants have become so accustomed to it that they feel that any police system which does not include machine bayonets and swords is quite incomplete, and consequently inefficient. In organizing the department I wanted to establish a modern system and to make it as simple as possible and at the same time as American as I could. I am sure that the chief of police who is self-reliant and firm will always be master of any situation which might arise in the city with 1,000 men under him."

Columbia to Race Abroad.

In view of the positive statement that the Columbia will go abroad in March with a view to "lifting" some of the cups there, as Sir Thomas Lipton would put it, it is interesting to speculate as to what she will have to give to the Shamrock, Meteor, Britannia and other British racing yachts.

Palais Royal, A. Linsner, G & 11th Sts.

TONS OF GOLD COIN.

Work Done at the United States Mint in San Francisco.

Ordinarily people speak of gold bullion when quantities are mentioned as so many ounces, except in San Francisco, where the receipts of gold bullion at the United States branch mint are referred to as so many tons for certain days. It sounds like an enormous boast, bordering on the fabulous, yet it is true. The mint books show it; the bullion was received, coined and turned over to the treasury of the government for last four tons of the precious metal were received at the mint for coinage, while in October, 1897, the receipts for one day were six tons. That exceeds the receipts of any other mint as far as known, and so does the total tonnage of the San Francisco branch mint exceed that of any other of recent years, and is still on the increase.

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Fur Dept.

Less prices, newer styles and greater variety than at the furriers. The "Opening" says so.

The \$5 Scarfs, 1900 Styles \$4.66 At \$4.66 For "Opening."

Best guaranteed furs, not a piece that is not new, made for the season of 1900.

Choice of Electric Seal and Astrachan Collarets. Plain and with edge of contrasting fur. Some with heads and tails.

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